

AA-966

1925

Superintendent's House

Public

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville

Built for Dr. Robert Winterode, the Superintendent's House is a two-and-a-half story clapboard structure. Traditionally, the superintendent of a mental institution lived on the hospital grounds in a removed but fine house. The building reflected the importance of its inhabitant. Designed by Henry Powell Hopkins, the Superintendent's House is the only historic frame building on the campus.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. AA-966

Magi No. 0209664739

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Superintendent's House

and/or common

2. Location

Crownsville Hospital Center

street & number

☐ not for publication

city, town Crownsville

☐ vicinity of

congressional district

4

state

Maryland

county

Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category

☐ district
☒ building(s)
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object

Ownership

☒ public
☐ private
☐ both
Public Acquisition
☐ in process
☐ being considered
☒ not applicable

Status

☐ occupied
☐ unoccupied
☐ work in progress
Accessible
☒ yes: restricted
☐ yes: unrestricted
☐ no

Present Use

☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
☐ educational
☐ entertainment
☐ government
☐ industrial
☐ military
☐ museum
☐ park
☐ private residence
☐ religious
☐ scientific
☐ transportation
☒ other: Hospital

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street

telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore

state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse Rm. 101 liber

street & number Church Circle

folio

city, town Annapolis

state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date

☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. AA-966

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Superintendent's House is somewhat isolated from the hospital buildings by being located up on the crest of a gentle hill, northeast of the Administration Building. The dwelling faces north toward the highway which acts as the visual boundary of the hospital property. Rising two and a half stories in height, the residence is constructed of clapboard and displays elements of the Colonial Revival style of architecture. The main block of the building measures five bays wide and three bays deep and has a steeply pitched gable roof. The east wall has a two-story wing with a flat roof measuring one bay wide and three bays deep. The west wall, in contrast, exhibits a one-and-a-half story extension that reveals its own steeply-pitched gable roof and is two bays wide and two bays deep.

The building rests on a concrete foundation and a brick water table. The dominant facade faces north but the southern face demonstrates a similar amount of ornamentation. The fenestration pattern on the main block consists of a 6/6 sash with wood sills and louvered shutters. A small boxed cornice appears above the second floor windows. The slate covered roof is interrupted by segmental arch dormers which have smaller 6/6 sashes and wooden arch lintels. The main block displays one interior wall chimney. Breaking the peak of the gable, the brick chimney ends with a cement capstone.

The central bay of both the north and south facade is detailed by classical elements. The north facade is characterized by a segmental arch portico. Tuscan columns and pilasters support the dentilled cornice and soffit. The pediment exhibits returned eaves while the door is entranced by a wooden jack arch lintel with a raised keystone. The central bay of the southern face is more elaborate. It is detailed by a broken triangular pediment, plain pilasters and a dentilled soffit. An urn rests in the center of the wooden pediment. Right above the pediment, there is a Palladian window. The opening is embellished by Corinthian pilasters, a full entablature, and a raised keystone. The 9/9 sash is flanked by sidelights and capped by a rounded arch.

The east wing functions as an enclosed porch. The first floor and second floor consist mainly glass openings of French doors and windows to receive the maximum sun exposure. The second floor windows are grouped in triples below the boxed cornice.

The west extension is a smaller version of the main block with its 6/6 windows, segmental arch dormers, and slate-covered gable roof. The west face of this section displays a cornice fascia on the gable end. Below the peak of the gable, two quadrant windows appear with radiating mullions.

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-966

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1925 Builder/Architect Henry Powell Hopkins

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Superintendent's House was designed by Henry Powell Hopkins in 1925. The first occupant of the residence was Dr. Robert P. Winterode who served as Crownsville's superintendent for thirty seven years, 1910-1947. The superintendent of a mental institution possessed the dominant authority which controlled and managed all aspects of the hospital. Appropriate to a person of this power, the superintendent traditionally lived in a refined house on the grounds. Hopkins was commissioned to design a structure which befitted a man of Winterode's stature, of course within state budget restrictions. The result was the clapboard, Colonial Revival structure.

While no longer used as the superintendent's home, the residence retains its significance. An important part of the distinctiveness of the building focused on its location and setting. The house was purposely removed from the center of the hospital complex to ensure some privacy but also to reinforce the authority of the superintendent's position. Situated on the crest of a hill, the house is shaded by tall pines so that the natural elements contributed to the isolated effect. The classical features such as the Palladian window and the pedimented doorways contribute to the design which displays a greater amount of ornamentation than most of the hospital buildings.

Henry Powell Hopkins had a long, profitable architectural career designing public buildings for various agencies of the Maryland Government. When Hopkins designed the Superintendent's House at Crownsville Hospital Center in 1925, he was just beginning his career. He had already received several state commissions such as the addition to the "A" Building at Crownsville and the Clark Circle Colony at Springfield State Hospital. The Superintendent's House is representative of Hopkin's work because it utilizes classical elements which the architect favored.



AA-966

Superintendent House
Crownsville Hospital Center
Crownsville, Maryland
Don Jewells, 9/86
Negatives at MHT
South



AA-966

Superintendent's House
Crownsville Hospital Center
Crownsville, Maryland
Don Jewell, 9/86
Negatives at MHT

SOUTHWEST



AA-966

Superintendent's House

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT

PORTICO DETAIL, NORTH WALL